

18. *Tautatus thai annamensis*, subsp. n.

Like *T. t. thai*, Kloss\*, of Western Siam, but smaller and darker.

Pelage spineless; above a grizzle of black and buff or ochraceous buff, much duller and more blackened than in *T. t. thai*; limbs and sides of head greyish; below deep neutral grey, the hairs with white tips, the effect being silvery. Feet white. Tail dark above, pale beneath.

*Type*.—Adult male (skin and skull), collected at Dalat, Langbian Plateau, South Annam, 4500 ft., on 11th April, 1918, by C. Boden Kloss. No. 3391/CBK.

*Specimens examined*.—Three from the type-locality.

For measurements see table on p. 98.

VI.—On some new or little-known South African Grasshoppers. By B. P. UVAROV, F. E. S., Assistant Entomologist, Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

THE present paper includes descriptions of a number of new or insufficiently known short-horned grasshoppers from the collection sent to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology by the Division of Entomology, Pretoria, and by Prof. J. C. Faure, of the Transvaal University College †, as well as of one new genus found amongst a small, but very interesting, lot sent by Dr. Ch. K. Brain, of the Agricultural College, Stellenbosch.

All the types are preserved in the British Museum, while paratypes of species represented by more than a couple of specimens have been returned to the Division of Entomology, Pretoria, and to the Transvaal University.

## Subfamily CATANTOPINÆ.

## PRETORIANA, gen. nov. (Fig. 1.)

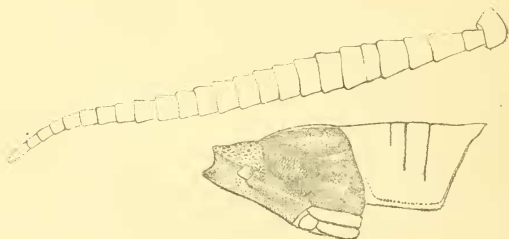
♀. Rather closely related to the genera *Ischnacrida*, Stål, and *Rhamphacrida*, Karsch. Antennæ feebly ensiform, distinctly but not strongly flattened; each of the joints of the

\* Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, ii. 1917, p. 272; iii. 1918, pp. 63, 71.

† See my previous paper on the same collection in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) viii. pp. 369-392, October 1921.

basal half widened towards apex and its apex distinctly broader than the base of the following joint, so that the antennæ seem to be obtusely bi-serrate. Head shorter, but thicker, than the pronotum. Face very strongly reclinate, very coarsely punctured throughout; frontal ridge scarcely impressed, gradually divergent downwards, not reaching the clypeus; median ocellus very small. Fastigium of the front widely separated from the fastigium of vertex by an arched emargination. Lateral ocelli placed close to the eyes, very small. Fastigium of the vertex a little longer than its basal width, rotundato-triangular; its surface lies on a distinctly lower level than the vertex between the eyes, but still there is no transverse sulcus separating the fastigium from the rest of the vertex; the middle area of the fastigium up to the apex is smooth and flat, while the sides of its upper surface are very coarsely and densely punctured,

Fig. 1.

*Pretoriana klerki*, gen. et sp. n.

forming thick convex lateral margins. Vertex between the eyes convex, with a well-developed median carinula and two irregular low lateral carinulae; all these carinulae extend into the occiput, but do not reach the pronotum. Eyes strongly oblique, elongato-oval, with the apex pointed, one and a half times as long as broad and more than twice as long as the infraocular space. Pronotum compressed laterally; its disc distinctly convex in the prozona and more flattened in the metazona, cut by three straight transverse sulci; prozona one and a half times as long as the metazona; the fore part of the prozona subequal to the metazona; the middle part of prozona equal to one-third of its fore part; the hind part of prozona almost twice as long as its middle

part ; median keel well developed, cut by all three sulci ; no lateral keels ; the fore margin rounded ; hind margin with a broad, but not deep, obtusangular emargination in its middle. Lateral lobes of the pronotum much longer than high, strongly narrowed downwards ; their fore margin oblique, feebly sinuate, forming a right angle with the straight lower margin ; the hind margin more oblique than the fore margin, slightly concave in its lower part ; the hind angle a little more than  $90^{\circ}$ . The whole surface of the pronotum, except a callous stripe along the lower margin of the lateral lobes, is very coarsely punctured. Prosternal spine very strongly laterally compressed, short, bent backwards, with the apex, as seen in profile, angulate. Sternum strongly laterally compressed ; sternal plate nearly three times as long as broad, coarsely punctured throughout. Mesosternal lobes elongato-rhomboidal ; their length nearly equal to their joint width ; their inner margins touching each other along the straight median line ; the fore margins forming a very obtuse rounded angle, the hind margins forming a slightly less obtuse angle. Metasternal lobes a little shorter than their joint width at the fore margin, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, touching each other along the median line. Elytra reaching to the middle of the abdomen and almost reaching the hind knees, narrowed towards the lanceolate apex. Wings distinctly shorter than the elytra, two and a half times as long as they are broad. The legs as in the genus *Ischnacrida*.

Genotype : *Pretoriana klerki*, sp. n.

This curious genus is closely related to the genera *Ischnacrida* and *Rhamphacrida*, but is very easily recognized by the quite peculiar shape of the head, as well as of the antennæ.

#### 1. *Pretoriana klerki*, sp. n.

♀. Antennæ reaching to the middle of the metazona, brown. General coloration buff. Face brown. Sides of the fastigium of vertex brown, its middle part paler, with a blackish longitudinal fascia fading gradually towards the occiput, where it becomes greyish white, bordered with buff lateral fasciæ ; the rest of the occiput greyish white ; cheeks somewhat brownish, with a pale longitudinal fascia along the lower margin, which extends also across the lower margins of the pronotal lobes and into the pleuræ, gradually fading backwards. Disc of the pronotum buff, with a not sharply-defined reddish-brown fascia along the median keel, which is

of a lighter shade than the fascia; lateral lobes reddish brown, darker along the upper margin. Elytra pale buff basally and hyaline apically, with the principal veins reddish brown. Wings hyaline, with the principal veins somewhat reddened basally and pale buff elsewhere. Hind femora on the outside brownish buff, with the lower part of the externo-median area yellowish (corresponding to the lateral fascia on the head, pronotum, and pleuræ); the inside with a deep black fascia along the basal two-thirds of the lower margin, which emits several brown transverse fasciæ. Hind tibiæ of the general colour, beneath with the base and apex black; the spines with the tips brown.

	♀ (type).
	mm.
Length of body.....	57
„ head.....	7
„ pronotum.....	8
„ elytra.....	25
„ hind femora....	20

The unique type-specimen of this interesting insect was taken by Mr. F. de Klerk at Pretoria in April 1921, and I have much pleasure in dedicating it to the collector.

#### Subfamily *LOCUSTINÆ*.

#### 2. *Edaleus gracilis*, Sauss.

1884. *Edaleus*] *nigrofasciatus* var. *gracilis*, Saussure, Prod. *Ædipod.*  
p. 116. no. 8.

*Edaleus nigrofasciatus*, auctorum (nec De Geer), ex partim.

This is one of the most common species of *Edaleus* in South Africa, and it is quite distinct from the Palæarctic *O. nigrofasciatus*, owing to the more slender habitus, smaller head, and, especially, the shape of the pronotum, which in *O. nigrofasciatus* is rectangular behind, while in *O. gracilis* it is obtusely rounded; this form of the hind pronotal margin is intermediate between that in *O. nigrofasciatus* and *O. senegalensis*, in which the pronotum is widely rounded behind. Some more slender specimens of *O. nigrofasciatus* are very much like *O. gracilis*, but always easily separated by the shape of pronotum, and I believe that I am quite correct in restricting the name *gracilis*, applied by Saussure to both Palæarctic and South African slender specimens, to the latter only, and I am sure that *O. gracilis* is a quite good species, though very closely related to *O. nigrofasciatus*.

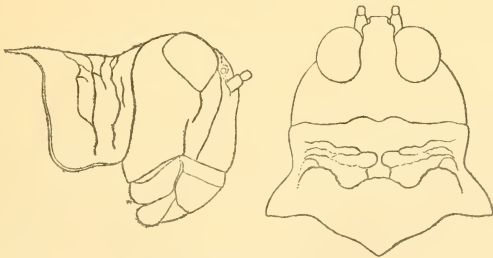
All records of the latter species from South Africa must be referred to *O. gracilis*, which is very widely distributed in that country and known to me from many localities.

*BRAINIA*, gen. nov.

Slightly reminding in its general appearance of a *Sphingonotus*, but differing from it strongly in many important characters.

Antennæ short, filiform. Face slightly reclinate, convex. Frontal ridge in profile regularly convex in its upper part, practically straight in the rest, very little projecting, almost flat, but with the margins distinctly incrassate. Fastigium of the vertex strongly sloping, in profile regularly rounded, gradually running into the frontal ridge, without any marginal carinæ; its surface perfectly flat, without a median carina; the distance between the eyes twice as broad as the frontal ridge in its broadest portion, which is just above

Fig. 2.



*Brainia hirsuta*, gen. et sp. n.

the ocellus. Occiput regularly convex. Pronotum relatively broad and short, with a feeble constriction before the middle; its disc slightly convex in the prozona and practically flat in the metazona; the transverse sulci distinct, but not deep, complicatedly curved (see fig. 2); the fore margin of the pronotum envelops the occiput like a collar, obtusangulately excised in the middle, with two round lobes sideways from the emargination; the hind margin obtusangular, with the apical angle not at all rounded and the sides straight; no trace of median or lateral keels; lateral lobes of the

pronotum half as high again as long, impressed in the middle, with the transverse sulci very distinct; their fore angle obtuse, the hind angle straight and rounded, the lower margin slightly ascending in its fore half, very obtusely sinuate behind its middle, the hind margin practically vertical. Prosternum with its fore margin incrassate. Mesosternal lobes (in the female) distinctly transverse, with the inner angles practically straight but widely rounded; mesosternal interspace distinctly broader than one of the lobes and about twice as broad as it is long. Metasternal interspace decidedly longer than its width in front, narrowed posteriorly, but the lobes still broadly separated from each other. Elytra scarcely extending beyond the hind knees, gradually narrowed from the middle towards the apex, which is oval; the neuration very remote (fig. 3), the

Fig. 3.

*Brainia hirsuta*, gen. et sp. n.

extreme base of the elytra only being coriaceous. Wings a little shorter than the elytra, hyaline. Hind femora moderately incrassate, gradually narrowed towards the apex. Hind tibiae somewhat widened apically, without outer sub-apical spines; both inner spurs about twice as long as the outer ones, thick, regularly bent. Subgenital plate (of the female) twice as long as broad, with the apex bisinuate. Lower valves of the ovipositor small, with the apical portions small and narrow; the upper valves larger and thicker, with thick blunt apices.

Genotype: *Brainia hirsuta*, sp. n.

### 3. *Brainia hirsuta*, sp. n. (Figs. 2 & 3.)

♀. The sides of the head (less so the face), of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, as well as all legs, especially the femora, covered with fairly dense whitish hairs. General coloration whitish ochraceous. Antennae with indistinct dark rings. Head lilac-white with scattered reddish punctures, especially on the cheeks. Pronotum of the same

colour as the head, turning reddish ochraceous behind; the hind margin of the disc reddish castaneous. Elytra very pale ochraceous, hyaline, with an oblique transverse reddish-ochraceous fascia in the middle and the second one of the same colour in the apical quarter; neither of these fasciæ extends over the radial veins or reaches the hind margin. Wings perfectly hyaline, with the veins in the fore part very pale ochraceous. Front and middle legs with regular castaneous rings. Hind femora with two distinct reddish-castaneous fasciæ on the upper side, and with a row of castaneous points along the lower carina of the externo-median area, which is almost white; the knees reddish ochraceous. Hind tibiæ bluish, armed with 8-9 pale black-tipped spines on each side. The underside of the body dirty yellowish.

Length of the body 17 mm.; of the pronotum 3.5; of the elytra 13; of the hind femur 10.

The unique type of this interesting insect was taken by Dr. Ch. K. Brain at Kenhardt, Cape Colony, 14. iii. 1921.

The genus is strikingly different from any other known.

#### 4. *Scintharista magnifica*, sp. n.

♀. A little smaller and distinctly more slender than *S. notabilis*, Walk.; much like *S. forbesi*, Burr. Antennæ thin, extending a little beyond the hind margin of the pronotum. Face vertical; frontal ridge shallowly impressed below the ocellus, with the margins very feebly raised, slightly approximate at the fastigium, gradually diverging between the antennæ, slightly but rather suddenly convergent just before the ocellus, parallel below the latter down to the middle of the distance between the ocellus and clypeus, where they become distinctly divergent and lowered, disappearing without reaching the clypeus. Temporal foveolæ small, triangular, not well-defined. Fastigium of the vertex sloping, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, feebly impressed, distinctly longer than broad, with a faint indication of a median carinula between the eyes; the distance between the eyes exceeds only a little the width of the frontal ridge between the antennæ. Eyes very feebly oblique, rather small, their height subequal to two-thirds of the subocular space. Occiput slightly uneven. Pronotum distinctly compressed laterally, but scarcely constricted in the prozona; its disc decidedly tectiform, with the median keel sharp, in profile slightly arched, deeply intersected by the transverse sulcus, which is placed distinctly before the

middle; surface of the prozona cut by the rather deeply impressed sulci and rugulose between them; the fore margin obtusangularly produced; the hind angle a little less than  $90^\circ$ , scarcely rounded at the apex; lateral lobes nearly twice as high as they are long, with deep transverse sulci, shallowly impressed between them, punctured in the metazona; their lower margin widely rounded behind the middle, with the fore portion obliquely ascending and forming an obtuse, not rounded, angle with the fore margin; hind angle widely rounded; hind margin straight, vertical. Mesosternal lobes transverse, with the interspace at its fore margin narrower than one of the lobes, but strongly widened posteriorly. Metasternal interspace subequal in its width to the mesosternal; about twice as broad as long. Elytra reaching well beyond the middle of hind tibiae; the whole basal half entirely coriaceous; the basal part of the apical portion is also densely reticulated, subcoriaceous; the branches of the radial vein more strongly curved than in *S. notabilis*. Wings more than one and a half times as long as their maximal width. Hind femora comparatively short.

General coloration greyish ochraceous with indefinite brown marmoration and punctation. Face somewhat whitish. Elytra without definite spots or fasciae; their basal half from beneath is deep shining chocolate-brown, with the radial and axillar veins ochraceous. Wings with the disc dark rose; a black fascia starts at the middle of the fore margin and perpendicularly to the latter, right across the wing to the hind margin, which it reaches a little behind its middle; there the fascia turns along the hind margin, gradually narrowing and fading away, and does not reach the inner margin; the width of the fascia is variable, because its margins are very irregular; the apical part of the wing is entirely hyaline, with dark veins. Pectus and abdomen from beneath bluish. Hind femora indistinctly marmorated with brown on the upper side; the externomedian area somewhat whitish, with brownish oblique sulci and a row of oblong brown spots along the lower carina; the inside is bluish black with a pale preapical ring; the lower inner sulcus blackish blue; the inner knee-lobes black; the knee from above bluish brown. Hind tibiae greyish blue, with an indefinite pale ring near the base. Hind tarsi pale.

	♀ (type).	♂ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body . . . . .	35	27
"    pronotum . . . . .	8	5.5
"    elytra . . . . .	38	28.5
"    hind femora . . . .	19	13



Described from the female type and a male paratype from Laingsburg, Cape Province, 3. x. 1917; one male from Spitzkop, Barkley West, Cape Province, 15. xii. 1917; one male from Beaufort West, 25. iv. 1917; and one female from Deelfontein (*Col. Sloggett*).

This species is closely related to *S. forbesi*, Burr, from Sokotra, but easily distinguished from it by the reticulation of the clytra, apart from the coloration of the wings.

5. *Acrotylus nigripennis*, sp. n.

♂. Small, but not slender. Antennæ nearly twice as long as the head and pronotum, somewhat flattened, distinctly thickened towards the apex. Head distinctly prominent above the pronotum, slightly reclinate. Frontal ridge sulcate throughout, except near the clypeus; its sulcus separated from the fastigial impression by a feeble keel; its margins gradually divergent from the fastigium towards the median ocellus, slightly approximated and parallel below the ocellus and divergent, but gradually disappearing towards the clypeus; the ridge at the ocellus is twice as broad as at the fastigium and distinctly narrower than the width of the vertex between the eyes. Temporal foveolæ flat, triangular, longer than wide. Fastigium of the vertex strongly sloping, distinctly depressed, about twice as long as broad; its lateral carinæ sinuate; the apex trapezoidal, truncate. Eyes slightly prominent above the vertex, oval, slightly higher than long, and their height subequal to the height of the subocular space. Pronotum not longer than its width at the shoulders, strongly constricted in the prozona, distinctly selliform, with two broad and shallow postocular impressions; the disc in the prozona convex, with a scarcely indicated first transverse sulcus and almost imperceptible median keel; the typical transverse sulcus placed in the middle, not very distinct; metazonal disc very feebly convex, with the median keel low; hind margin widely rounded; lateral lobes much higher than long, rather strongly impressed between the sulci; their fore margin bisinuate; the lower margin widely rounded in the hind half; the fore angle very obtuse, rounded; the hind angle very widely rounded. Mesosternal lobes strongly transverse; their inner margins oblique, divergent posteriorly; the hind margins not parallel to the fore margins; the inner angles very obtuse; mesosternal interspace strongly transverse, as wide as one of the lobes, distinctly widened posteriorly. Metasternal lobes separated by an interspace about as long

as it is broad. Elytra moderately long, less than five times as long as broad; the basal two-thirds coriaceous; the apical third, beyond the apex of the discoidal area, entirely hyaline, with very sparse reticulation, without false veins and with the cells elongate; intercalate vein in the discoidal area almost straight, parallel to the radial vein; the intercalate areas with an irregular, but dense and somewhat obliterated reticulation; the hind intercalate area slightly widened towards the apex, and near the apex about twice as broad as the front intercalate area; the interular area a little broader than the hind intercalate area, with the cells in two irregular rows and a partly obliterated reticulation; ulnar furcus about as broad as the hind intercalate area, with two irregular rows of rather large cells. Wings less than twice as long as broad, with the outer margin widely rounded and the apex very broad.

General coloration brownish grey. The lower part of the face whitish. An irregular blackish fascia runs across the front, just below the fastigium of the vertex, and is connected with the broad shining black postocular fascia by a narrow stripe of black colour embracing the lower half of the eye-orbit; cheeks marmorated with white, pale and grey; eyes from above with two indefinite grey transverse fasciæ; occiput with a triangular blackish spot near the pronotum, and indistinctly marmorated with grey elsewhere. Pronotum with two broad, dark brown lateral fasciæ on the prozona, which are better defined on the inside than on the outside; a pair of small pale callous spots on the prozona, and a pair of much larger callous spots at the fore outer angles of the metazona; disc of the metazona of a somewhat darker shade than that of the prozona; lateral lobes whitish in the lower parts, with a pale callous spot below the middle; margins with indistinct brown spots. Elytra of the general colour in the basal two-thirds, where they are coriaceous, with three rows of irregular brownish spots in the scapular, discoidal, and anal areas; the apical third hyaline, with two rather large infumate spots at the base, along the radial vein, with veins and veinlets partly brownish. Wings uniformly and very strongly infumate throughout, slightly yellowish at the very base, with the principal veins black. Hind femora with two indistinct brownish fasciæ on the upper side and brown knees. Hind tibiæ grey with brown base.

♀ (paratype). Differs from the male type in the following characters:—Antennæ extending a little beyond the pronotum. Frontal ridge sulcate throughout, strongly widened

from the fastigium towards the median ocellus, suddenly constricted below the latter, then gradually widened towards the clypeus; its margins almost reaching the clypeus. Mesosternal interspace distinctly broader than one of the lobes. Metasternal interspace about half as broad as the mesosternal, and twice as broad as long. Elytra extending only a little beyond the hind knees. Wings more narrow than in the male. Coloration much the same as in the male, but with better-pronounced markings. Elytra with two rather broad fasciæ in the marginal area, and with two rows of spots in the discoidal and in the anal areas. Wings less strongly infumate than in the male, with the base, apex, outer margin, and very narrow rays along the principal veins somewhat hyaline. Hind femora with three distinct fasciæ on the upper side. Hind tibiæ dotted with brown and with a blackish line along the lower margin.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype)
	mm.	mm.
Length of body . . . . .	13·5	18
"    pronotum . . . . .	2·5	3
"    elytra . . . . .	13	15·5
"    hind femora . . . . .	9	10·5

The male type was taken between Dealesville and Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, 19. v. 1917, and the female paratype at Bloemfontein, 13. ii. 1918; these are the only two specimens known.

The species is easily recognisable by the peculiar coloration of the wings, apart from the good morphological characters presented by the head, pronotum, and the venation of elytra.

#### Subfamily *PYRGOMORPHINÆ*.

##### *PHYMELLA*, gen. nov.

Somewhat recalling *Chrotogonus* in its habitus, but not so strongly depressed, and with the head, and especially the pronotum, far more strongly tuberculate.

Antennæ placed below the ocelli and a little above the middle of the eyes; in the female distinctly, in the male scarcely shorter than the head and pronotum, thick, scarcely depressed, the joints a little longer than broad. Face strongly reclinate; frontal ridge in profile obtusangulately broken just below the middle ocellus, narrowly sulcate throughout, but not reaching the clypeus, between the antennæ compressed but only feebly prominent. Lateral

ocelli placed on the margins of the fastigium, quite close to the eyes. Eyes distinctly prominent sideways, a little higher than long. Fastigium of the vertex slightly ascendent, a little shorter than an eye, rotundato-truncate at the apex, with a narrow longitudinal sulcus, and separated from the rest of the vertex by an arched transverse sulcus; this hind part of the vertex begins distinctly before the eyes, being strongly convex and armed with large, laterally compressed tubercles. Pronotum not rounded, armed with a median row of tubercles and with three pairs of large, laterally compressed obtuse teeth, besides numerous smaller tubercles; lateral lobes longer than high; their hind lower portion distinctly expanded sideways, with the hind angle obliquely truncate and armed with a conical tubercle. Prosternum with its fore margin incrassate and feebly raised. Sternum broad, with a complete transverse sulcus at the fore margin; mesosternal lobes in both sexes a little longer than broad, distinctly widened posteriorly, with the inner and hind margins straight and the inner angles subacute, more so in the male; mesosternal interspace distinctly narrowed posteriorly, in the male as long as its width in front, in the female much broader than long. Metasternal foveolæ small; metasternal interspace in the male twice, in the female about five times, as broad as long. Mesopleuræ and metapleuræ strongly rugulose, with several tubercles flattened dorso-ventrally. Elytra about as long as the pronotum, elliptical, covering each other on the inner margin. Wings a little shorter than the elytra, coloured. Fore and middle femora in the male incrassate. Hind femora rather narrow, but thick; externo-median area with the oblique ridges strongly raised, irregular, callous; the lower outer area distinctly dilated; the knee-lobes short, triangular, rounded at the apex. Hind tibiæ with obtuse keels, thickened apically; eight outer and ten inner spines; no outer apical spine. Supra-anal plate of the male lanceolate, with the apex rounded; cerci short, triangular, feebly laterally compressed; subgenital plate short, obtuse. Valvæ of the female ovipositor sinuate; the surface of their basal portions covered with tubercles; the outer margins of the upper valvæ obtusely denticulate basally; the lower valvæ with an obtuse tooth.

Genotype: *Phymella capensis*, sp. n.

This genus is not easy to place in any of the sections of the Pyrgomorphinae, established by Dr. I. Bolivar\*. It is

\* 'Genera Insectorum,' 90 fasc., Acridiidae, Pyrgomorphinae, 1909, pp. 3, 4.

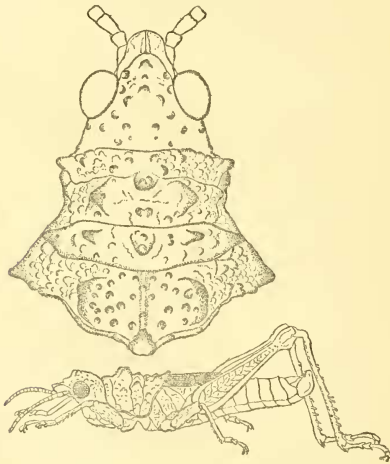
not unlike the genus *Chrotogonus*, but the position of the ocelli and the shape of the prosternum debar it from the section *Chrotogoni*. The armature of the pronotum and the shape of the sternum seem to indicate its relationship to the section *Phymatei*, but, again, the sternum has a well-developed transverse sulcus at the fore margin, which is not the case in *Phymatei*. It seems, therefore, that a special section should be established for this genus, but I prefer to abstain from erecting it, since this might be better done in a revision of the whole subfamily. In any case, the new genus is so peculiar in all its characters that it may be easily recognised from the description without an exact indication of its systematic position.

6. *Phymella capensis*, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

♂. General coloration yellowish green, with grey design. Antennæ brown, with two basal joints pale. Face with four pale callous tubercles, placed in an arched transverse line just below the median ocellus; margins of the frontal ridge with three pairs of dark olive-green streaks in the lower part. Fastigium of the vertex blackish, with yellowish margins; vertex just behind the transverse sulcus with a rather large, laterally compressed tubercle, obtusely triangular in profile, and with two oblong callosities laterally; between the eyes there is another smaller median tubercle, and sideways and a little behind it a pair of more obliquely placed compressed tubercles, followed by another pair of quite small rounded tubercles nearer to the eyes; all these tubercles are blackish. Pronotum callosorugulose throughout; only the second and third transverse sulci are well developed and deep, while the first is but slightly indicated in the middle of the disc; median keel on the prozona undeveloped, replaced by three blackish tubercles, the first of which is larger than the two others; metazona much shorter than the prozona, with coarse, though not dense, blackish punctures, and with a low straight median keel terminated behind by a laterally compressed blackish tubercle; the disc with a pair of high, strongly laterally compressed, blackish teeth just before the second sulcus and rather near the middle line; a pair of small conical tubercles at the same distance from each other between the second and the third sulcus, and a pair of large, laterally compressed, obtusely triangular teeth on the sides of the disc, directed outwardly; a pair of laterally compressed blackish tubercles on the hind outer angles of the metazona; the hind margin

of the latter obtusely prominent in the middle. Lateral lobes of the pronotum with two small, laterally compressed, pale tubercles on the fore margin, a small blackish, obtusely conical tubercle in the middle of the fore part, a pale-coloured round callous spot at the fore lower angle and irregular pale callosities on the lower part of the metazona. Elytra with cells dark olive-green and veins green, except in the marginal area, which is brownish throughout; an indistinct row of brownish spots along the axillar veins. Wings carmine-red, with the veins in the fore part bluish.

Fig. 4.

*Phymella capensis*, gen. et sp. n.

Abdomen marmorated with blackish, olive-green, and ochraceous spots and dots, with a lateral row of large pale spots. Hind femora with a rather wide olive-green transverse fascia on the upper side, and numerous indefinite spots and dots of the same colour. Hind tibiæ muddy green.

♀ (paratype). General coloration brownish ochraceous, with tubercles on the head and pronotum more distinctly blackened, and with markings on the hind femora and abdomen also blackish, instead of dark olive-green, as in the male. The pronotum also bears several quite small black

tubercles between the larger ones, which are exactly like those described in the male.

	♂ (type). mm.	♂ (paratype). mm.	♀ (paratype). mm.
Length of body . . . . .	17	12	22
" head . . . . .	3·75	3	4
" pronotum . . . . .	4·5	3·5	6
" elytra . . . . .	5	3·25	5
" hind femora . . . . .	6	6	9

The type is from Herbert, Cape Province, 15. v. 1917; two more males are from the same locality; four males (one immature) and three females from Spitzkop, Berkley West, Cape Province, 15. xii. 1917.

This species, like many other Pyrgomorpha, occurs in two chief colour-forms—one green (as the male type) and another more or less brownish ochraceous (as the described female paratype), which do not differ from each other morphologically. The size is also rather variable, as may be seen from the dimensions given above.

VII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Staphylinidæ from the West Indies.* By MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.E.S.

PART II.

(Continued from ser. 8, vol. xii. 1913, p. 351.)

PÆDERINI.

43. *Lathrobium insulare*, sp. n.

Black, shining; the abdomen pitchy-black; thorax on either side of the middle with a row of ten or eleven rather small punctures; disc of elytra each with four rows of fine punctures. Antennæ fuscous, the base and apex testaceous; legs fusco-testaceous.

Length 4·5 mm.

In build very similar to *L. dimidiatum*, Say, but the head a little broader and the elytra a little shorter, and the series of punctures finer and more obsolete.

Head subquadrate, a little broader than the thorax, the sculpture consisting of larger and smaller punctures by no means closely placed and still more sparing on the disc. Antennæ with the second joint a little shorter than the